

California Environmental Protection Agency

Secretary for Environmental Protection (Office of the Secretary)

Working with the boards, departments, and office comprising the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), the Secretary for Environmental Protection coordinates and supervises the State's environmental protection programs—with particular focus on improving cross-media collaboration, enhancing risk assessment, enforcing laws consistently and fairly, and measuring and reporting results.

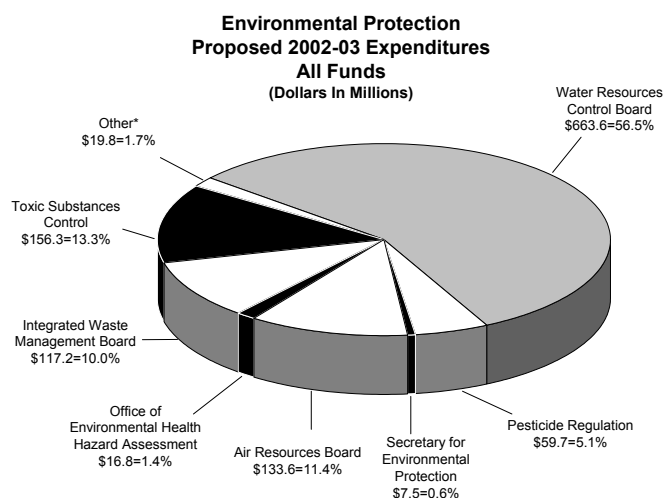
The Secretary for Environmental Protection oversees: the Air Resources Board, Integrated Waste Management Board, Department of Pesticide Regulation, State Water Resources Control Board (which includes the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards), Department of Toxic Substances Control, and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Continuing the Administration's strong commitment to California's environment, the Governor's Budget includes \$1.2 billion (\$203 million General Fund) and 4,966.8 personnel years in support of environmental programs.

The Administration has made significant progress advancing California's internationally recognized environmental standards. Among these efforts and ongoing regulatory programs, the Secretary for Environmental Protection coordinates the following activities:

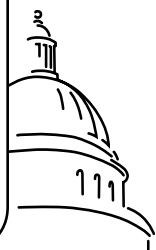
- ❖ Children's Environmental Health
- ❖ California-Mexico Border Environment
- ❖ Environmental Justice
- ❖ Environmental Protection Indicators for California
- ❖ Comprehensive Enforcement
- ❖ Urban Cleanup (Brownfields)
- ❖ Emergency Preparedness and Response

Figure EPA-1



*General Obligation Bond Debt Service

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Through various CalEPA departments, boards, and office, the Administration has provided over \$9 million for children's environmental health programs and \$7.5 million for California-Mexico Border Environment.

California's pioneering environmental laws and programs have successfully reduced pollution from factory smokestacks, vehicles, garbage, and sewage. New strategies—and the participation of all Californians—will be required to further address sources of pollution that impair the health of our people and ecosystems. Accordingly, CalEPA, the Resources Agency, and numerous stakeholders have developed the foundation for a system of environmental indicators—meaningful, objective, and direct measures of the condition or trends in the environment.

For 2002-03, the Administration proposes expenditures in the Office of the Secretary of \$7.5 million (\$2.9 million General Fund) and 45.1 personnel years.

In light of the current condition of the General Fund, however, the Budget also reflects a reduction of \$352,000 General Fund for the Scientific Peer Review Program.

Air Resources Board

The Air Resources Board (Board) helps protect the public health of Californians by ensuring that federal and State health-based air quality standards are achieved and exposure to air pollutants

is reduced through controls on mobile and stationary sources of pollution. The Board adopts and enforces emission standards for motor vehicles, fuels, consumer products, and toxic air contaminants. The Board's research, monitoring, and emission inventory programs provide a scientific and technical foundation to support regulatory activities.

The Board oversees 35 local air pollution control districts, which are primarily responsible for controlling and permitting sources of industrial pollution. Each district adopts and enforces its own rules in compliance with applicable federal and State requirements. The Board reviews district rules for effectiveness, approves district clean air plans required under the federal and California Clean Air Acts, and audits district compliance programs. Controlling particulate matter and toxic compounds, investigating health impacts, and developing zero-emission technology are among the challenges for air quality in the State. The Budget proposes \$133.6 million (\$31 million General Fund) and 1,033 personnel years for support of these ongoing programs.

During this Administration, over \$98 million has been expended for programs to reduce diesel emissions, \$50 million for the replacement and retrofit of diesel school buses, and \$41 million for zero-emission and low-emission vehicles.



In light of the current condition of the General Fund, however, the budget reflects the following adjustments:

- ❖ A reduction of \$4.4 million General Fund for stationary source programs.
- ❖ A reduction of \$10.6 million Motor Vehicle Account for mobile source programs.

Integrated Waste Management Board

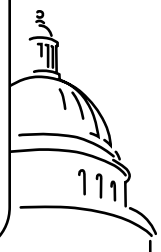
The mission of the Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) is to reduce waste, promote management of materials to their highest and best use, and protect public health and safety and the environment, in partnership with all Californians. The Board oversees management of solid waste through programs that permit and regulate solid waste facilities, assist local governments, and educate Californians about reducing wastes disposed at landfills. The Board does this by promoting the conservation tenets of “reduce, reuse, recycle, and buy recycled,” and by assisting in the development of markets for recycled materials. Over a four-year period, including the proposed 2002-03 Budget, the Administration has provided a cumulative total of \$79 million to reduce and prevent stockpiles of waste tires, \$10.9 million for waste diversion programs, and over \$2 million to increase the recycling and reuse of materials used in businesses.

The Budget proposes \$117.2 million (\$116,000 General Fund) and 478.3 personnel years for support of these ongoing programs, including additional funding of:

- ❖ \$1.5 million (special fund) to establish grants and outreach programs to encourage the use of waste for energy generation.
- ❖ \$1.2 million (special fund) to enforce standards for rigid plastic container recycling and develop programs to encourage the recycling of these containers.

Department of Pesticide Regulation

The Department of Pesticide Regulation protects public health and the environment through the nation’s most rigorous and comprehensive program to evaluate pesticides and control their use by regulating pesticide sales and use and fostering reduced-risk pest management. Specific oversight responsibilities also include scientific evaluation of pesticides before they are licensed for sale; local enforcement to ensure that pesticides are used safely; residue testing of fresh produce; environmental monitoring to detect, reduce, and prevent contamination; and programs to encourage the development and use of pest control practices that are environmentally sound. The Budget includes \$59.7 million (\$17 million General Fund) and 425.6 personnel years for these ongoing programs.



Over the course of this Administration, including the proposed 2002-03 Budget, expenditures to mitigate and reduce future pesticide contamination in surface water, including the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads, have increased a total of \$11.4 million.

The Budget also proposes a reduction of \$3.5 million General Fund, which will be achieved through program efficiencies. Program funding priorities are: preservation of strong field enforcement and compliance assistance, protection of workers and the public, and food safety.

State Water Resources Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards are responsible for the preservation, enhancement, and restoration of the quality of California's water resources. SWRCB activities include regulatory oversight of the State's surface, ground, and coastal waters; allocation of unappropriated water; control of unauthorized water diversions; and protection of water quality in watersheds and coastal waters from point and nonpoint sources of pollution. The Budget includes \$663.6 million (\$87.3 million General Fund) and 1,730.4 personnel years for support of these ongoing programs.

The Budget includes \$4.3 million General Fund to continue funding for Phase II of the System for Water Information Management (SWIM II) project,

which is designed to provide water resources protection, enhancement, and restoration by building an enterprise information management system to automate core business processes at the SWRCB and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

The Budget proposes \$70.8 million for grants under the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act of 2000. This amount includes the Water Recycling Program (\$2.5 million), the Watershed Protection Program (\$21 million), the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (\$27 million), the Coastal Nonpoint Source Control Program (\$13.2 million), the Southern California Integrated Watershed Program (\$7.1 million), and the Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watershed Program (\$50,000).

The Budget also proposes an increase of \$22.4 million Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (USTCF) to reimburse eligible claimants for costs incurred for cleanup activities related to leaking underground storage tanks.

In light of the current condition of the General Fund, however, the Budget reflects a reduction of \$2.7 million General Fund for various water quality and water rights programs and a \$15 million funding shift for the Core Regulatory Program from the General Fund to the Waste Discharge Permit Fund.



The Budget contains an increase in waste discharge permit fees levied against entities discharging wastes onto land or water. These fees are used to permit and monitor discharges and take enforcement action where dischargers are out of compliance with their permits, thereby protecting water quality throughout the State. The Budget proposes increasing the statutory cap on Core Regulatory Program fees (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System [NPDES], NPDES Stormwater, Chapter 15 Land Disposal, Waste Discharge Requirements, and Section 401 Certification). This increase will shift more of the financial support of the program from the General Fund to fee payers, consistent with the “polluter pays” principle. Support of the program from fees will increase from 34 percent to approximately 50 percent.

This Administration also has provided:

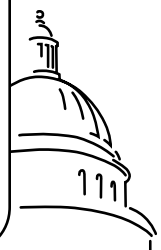
- ❖ \$38 million over four years (including proposed 2002-03 expenditures) for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, which is crucial to determining the extent of pollution in water bodies and identifying measures to ensure that standards are not exceeded.
- ❖ \$2 million in 1999-00 for Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) source identification and cleanup. MTBE is a gasoline additive that rapidly pollutes groundwater when underground storage tanks leak.

- ❖ \$32 million over four years (including proposed 2002-03 expenditures) for efforts related to storm water runoff. Controlling pollution from contaminants in storm water is critical to reaching clean water goals.
- ❖ \$34 million in 2001-02 for the Clean Beaches Initiative to reduce the number of beach closure days.
- ❖ \$900,000 over two years (2001-02 and proposed expenditures for 2002-03) for the investigation and cleanup of hexavalent chromium contamination in drinking water supplies.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

The Department of Toxic Substances Control is responsible for the prevention and remediation of environmental damage caused by hazardous wastes. The Department regulates hazardous waste transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal in California; oversees cleanup of contaminated sites; and develops and promotes pollution prevention. Specific programs include site mitigation, hazardous waste management, pollution prevention, waste minimization, and technology development.

The Budget proposes \$156.3 million (\$31.5 million General Fund) and 1,095.4 personnel years for support of these ongoing programs. The Budget includes:



- ❖ \$9.3 million (special fund) to cover increased rental costs, the purchase of equipment, and various other expenses.
- ❖ \$1.5 million (special fund) for replacement of outdated laboratory equipment.
- ❖ \$910,000 (special fund) to conduct waste stream studies.
- ❖ \$460,000 (special fund) to provide compliance and technical assistance to jewelry manufacturers in downtown Los Angeles.

Additionally, this Administration, over a four-year period (including proposed 2002-03 expenditures), has provided:

- ❖ \$10 million in reimbursement authority for oversight and remediation actions at potential school sites that are contaminated with hazardous waste.
- ❖ \$8 million for the Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods program, which is designed to encourage cleanup and development of urban brownfield properties.
- ❖ \$114.5 million in 2001-02 for a settlement with the federal government related to the Stringfellow and Casmalia hazardous waste sites.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (Office) protects public health and the environment through objective, scientific evaluations of risks posed by hazardous substances. The Office conducts risk assessments for various CalEPA programs and organizations as well as other State and local agencies, and develops scientific tools and information that serve as the basis for risk management decisions. Health risk assessments focus on exposure to chemicals in air, water, food, consumer products, hazardous and municipal waste facilities, fish and shellfish, and sediments in bay and estuarine waters. The Office also manages the Environmental Indicators for California program on behalf of CalEPA and the Resources Agency. During the last three budgets, and as proposed in the 2002-03 Budget, the Administration has provided a total of \$4.7 million to establish Public Health Goals for the safe level of chemicals in drinking water. The Budget includes \$16.8 million (\$13.6 million General Fund) and 159 personnel years for these ongoing programs.

In light of the current condition of the General Fund, however, the Budget reflects a reduction of \$1.5 million General Fund for risk assessments, research contracts, and scientific studies.

